WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 44. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1848. WHOLE NO. 200.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One square one insertion,			$ 50
do.	do. 2	insertions,	75
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do.	do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
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A deduction of 33⅓ pr et on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞ We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1200 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

OSSLOW MAIL Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bonnerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE.
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, ESQ., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
J. R. SAVAGE, ESQ., JOHN A. TAYLOR, ESQ.,
C. W. DAVIS, ESQ., JOHN WALKER, ESQ.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

BUTTER.
New Goshen Butter, for sale by
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN.

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

Lime! Lime! Lime!
400 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
April 21, 1848—[3

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;	Cravats and Stocks;
Drab D'Ette;	Carpeting, a good supply;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Irish Linen & Lawns;
Blue, black and gold mixed Sattinetts,	Bleached and brown Shirting;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Marseilles Vesting;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
White and plaid Linen Drill;	8-4 brown damask do
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;	8-4 white do do
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;	Damask Table Covers;
	30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;	Crape Lisse;
Fullard do	Colored Tarleton;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plain black do	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric do;
French Robes;	Bonnets, new style;
do Habbits;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do Collars;	Wreaths and Flowers;
Ginghams, well assort'd;	Muslin Skirts;
do Lawns;	Black and colored silk Fringe;
Colored Borages;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Black do	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Warp do	do raw do
Borage Shawls;	Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
do Scarfs;	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Cravats;	Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Edgings and Insertings;	
Fancy spring and summer prints;	
Silk & Cotton Parasols;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square. *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street) —*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)
Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.
Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞ The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

To Planters!
THE subscribers have received a large stock of heavy Plantation Cloths, consisting in part of Linen Burlaps and heavy Russia Oznaburgs; striped and plain Cotton Oznaburgs; blue Denims and Drills; Columbian, Marlborough and Monterey stripes. Also, heavy English, French, and American Cottonades, which will be sold at a very small advance on New York cost.
M31] HOLMES & HAWES

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S:
20 doz. Hackers—Maul Bryan's Pattern.

BACON—BACON.
4 hhds Sides; 4 hhds Shoulders, expected per brig Wm L Jones. WM. A. GWYER.

FLOUR—FLOUR.
10 bbls fine Canal Flour for sale, to arrive per brig Wm L Jones. WM. A. GWYER.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America, and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence, wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican republic.

Article 1. There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of places or persons.

Article 2. Immediately upon the signature of this treaty, a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the General-in-chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

Article 3. Immediately upon the ratification of the present treaty by the government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this treaty shall then have been ratified by the government of the Mexican republic, and the ratifications exchanged) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants In like manner, orders shall be despatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and on exportations not yet fallen due Moreover, a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports collected at such custom-houses or elsewhere in Mexico by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this treaty by the government of the Mexican republic; and also an account of the cost of collection, and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the capital of the Mexican republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner if possible.

Article 4 Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitively restored to the said republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this treaty shall be duly ratified by the government of the Mexican republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this treaty, orders shall be despatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The city of Mexico, within the inner line of intrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the territory of the Mexican republic, by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner if possible; the Mexican government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by both parties should not take place in time to allow the embarcation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the general-in chief of the said troops and the Mexican government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

Article 5. The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called *Paso*) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "*Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition Published at New York in* 1847, *by J. Disturnell.*" Of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and mark out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the general government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

Article 6. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the gulf of California, and by the river Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

Article 7. The river Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the southern boundary of New Mexico, being, agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both governments

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the territorial rights of either republic within its established limits.

Article 8. Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If in the opinion of the said board of commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents in the possession or power of the government of the Mexican republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said board of commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

Article 9. Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

Article 10. Stricken out.

Articles 11. Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the government of the United States, and whose incursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the government of the United States whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said government, and satisfaction for the same shall pe exacted —all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives, who, in the meantime, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, through any other channel, of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indians occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions, which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

Article 12. In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty, the government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the government of the Mexican republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by the Mexican government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual instalment, as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment from the beginning shall also be paid.

Article 13. The United States engage moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic, under the conventions between the two republics severally concluded on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three: so that the Mexican republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims

Article 14. The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican republic from all claims of citizens of the United States not heretofore decided against the Mexican government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the board of commissioners provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

Article 15 The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever cancelled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a board of commissioners shall be established by the government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided, that in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded at the city of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If in the opinion of the said board of commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents in the possession or power of the government of the Mexican republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said board of commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

Article 16. Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatever point within its territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

Article 17. The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at the city of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article and except, so far as the stipulations of the said treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

Article 18. All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind; the government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of the stipulation which they may know of, or may have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

Article 19. With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects, and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property, imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior whilst such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to reship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals, or other property, exported from any Mexican port whilst in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

Article 20. Through consideration for the interests of commerce generally, it is agreed, that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses, and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same. And to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

Article 21. If unhapily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves; using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have mutually considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

Article 22. If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war shall unhappily break out between the two republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules: absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible.

1. The merchants of either republic then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior,) and six months (for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hinderance: conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to.—Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments, for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties, and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, July 14, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

N. Hanover County Democratic Nominees for the Legislature of N. C.

SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON.

☞Our *Duplin* correspondent will see from the crowded state of our columns that it is impossible for us to publish the oration sent us this week. We will endeavor to do so next week, if possible.

☞There are several matters which we would like to notice this week, if we only had a little more elbow room. Both reader and Editor must be patient. We crowd in all we can, and will continue to do so.

THE TREATY.—We call the reader's attention to the Treaty of Peace ratified between the United States and Mexico. It arrived in Washington City on the 4th instant, by the hands of Dr. Rayburn, "who left Mexico with Gen. Butler and Staff, Commissioner Sevier," &c. We trust that all its stipulations may be carried out, both in letter and spirit, by the high contracting parties.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish this document at length. We have endeavored to keep our readers posted up with the history of the late war, from the battle of Palo Alto, down to the capture of the Mexican capital; and now, in this number of our paper, we give them the grand finale of the whole, consisting of the treaty of Peace and the President's Message, communicating this document to Congress. We proudly point to these two documents, and commend them to the attention of *all* our readers, whigs as well as democrats. The war into which we were necessarily provoked, has been, throughout all its stages, most gloriously conducted on our part; and now it has been still more gloriously terminated by a peace which has amply indemnified our country for all the wrongs and outrages which Mexico, for a long series of years, had perpetrated upon us. What a proud position we this day occupy before the civilized world. The world is now convinced that the citizen soldiers of America will rally at the tap of the drum to the standard of their country, and in the short space of a few weeks be transformed into veteran troops. But what must excite still more the wonder and admiration of the world is, that these same citizen soldiers, after the toils and the glories of the war have ceased, will again quietly return to the pruning hook and the plough-share, until their country may again need their brave, hearty and strong arms.

We congratulate the administration and the country on the glorious termination of this war; and although its story will constitute some of the brightest pages in the future history of the Republic, we trust that generation after generation may pass away, ere our beloved country will again be compelled to raise the standard of war.

We ask for the message a careful and attentive perusal.

☞There are one or two little matters in the Fayetteville Observer of Wednesday, to which we cannot pay our due respects this week, in consequence of that paper not reaching our office until this (Thursday) morning. We shall take the liberty of doing so next week.

FROM MEXICO.—From a telegraphic dispatch in the Charleston Courier of Wednesday morning, dated New Orleans, 7th instant, announcing the arrival of the ship Constantine from Vera Cruz, with dates from the City of Mexico up to the 24th June, we learn that the revolutionary movement under *Paredes* was becoming quite alarming to the government The insurgents had entered Queretaro, and Paredes had published a pronunciamento, condemning the treaty of peace, &c. Quite a number of the troops of the line had gone over to his standard. Poor unhappy country!

FREE SUFFRAGE.—We publish on our fourth page an article from the Raleigh Standard on "Equal Suffrage," shewing the provisions in the different State constitutions of the Union on the subject of the elective franchise. The article is compiled from the documents, and may be relied on. From it, it will be seen that North Carolina is the only State in the Union that makes a distinction between the qualifications of voters for the Senate and House of Commons. We ask the reader to peruse this statement carefully, and then say whether there is any good reason why North Carolina should differ from all her sister States. Are we the only State in the whole Union that is right, and are all the others wrong?

CONGRESS.—We had prepared and partly in type, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during the past week, but find that we cannot possibly publish it this week without excluding matter that will, we think, be more interesting to our readers. We may say that, from all appearances, this session of Congress is just beginning to get into the *middle* of its important business. In the Senate, the great absorbing topic of discussion has been the Oregon Territorial bill, and, as incident thereto, the slavery question in the Territories. This matter is not yet disposed of, but we think, from all appearances, the Missouri Compromise will be extended to the Territories. In the House, the President's message on the treaty of peace, has afforded the honorable gentlemen of both sides an opportunity of expatiating at large upon general politics.

☞Hon. Wm. R. King has been appointed Senator, by the Governor of Alabama, to Congress, from that State, vice Hon. Mr. Bagby, resigned.

☞Up to the 6th of July, five weeks after his nomination, says the Picayune, Gen. Taylor had received no information from Governor Morehead of the said nomination! What does this portend?

☞The Communication from Sampson has been unavoidably crowded out.

DISCUSSION AT SANDY RUN.—*We* were present at Sandy Run on Wednesday last, and had the pleasure of hearing the opening discussion of the campaign in this Electoral District, between Messrs. Ashe and Davis, the Democratic and Federal Electors. We had a curiosity to hear the speech of a Taylor Elector. We could not conceive, for the life of us, what he would say, or what grounds he would take. Well, we have heard the champion of Taylorized Federalism in this District, make one speech, and we suppose *ab uno disce omnes*. If the Taylor Electors have nothing more to say for old Rough and Ready than was said by Mr. Davis on Wednesday, then, indeed, must the people of North Carolina be strangely infatuated, if for him they cast their votes in November next. But as space will not permit us to make a long article of this, we will state in a very few words our *ideas* of this "speech-making." Mr. Ashe lead off in a speech of about an hour, a considerable portion of which was devoted to the doings of the last Federal Legislature of North Carolina. Mr. Ashe is a candidate for the Senate, and, of course, it was necessary that he should then and there discuss State politics a good deal. He informed the people that Mr. Davis and himself had been appointed Electors in this District by their respective parties—that he stood ready to support and advocate, with his heart and soul, the cause of Cass and Butler—held the resolutions adopted at the Baltimore Convention in his hand, and presented it to his opponent as the platform on which he stood, and asked in return of Mr. Davis to state what, as a Taylor Whig, were the principles he (Mr. D.) professed, and intended to advocate, before the people. Mr. Ashe said he would not, indeed, could not, say much about the principles which the Taylor party professed, inasmuch as he had not as yet found them out, but hoped he could hear from his friend, Mr. Davis, what they really are.

Mr. Davis replied, and really, as we said before, if this be a fair specimen of Taylor speeches, then must that cause be weak indeed for which so little can be said. Mr. Davis commenced by reciprocating the compliment which his opponent, Mr. Ashe, had paid to the honesty and integrity, so far as he knew it, of Gen. Taylor's private character. He (Mr. D.) said he had not one word to say against the honesty and uprightness of General Cass's moral character, but that to his political character he had many and weighty objections. Would you believe it, this was the first and last time he alluded to the name of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency! He spoke of Gen. Taylor as being a brave old man—an honest old man—a patriotic old man—glorified a little over the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, but as to the principles now held by Gen. Taylor, or those that would guide his administration, if elected, he could not say one word distinctly. When pressed by Mr. Ashe on this point, all he could say was that Gen. Taylor "is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig." That the will of the people, through their representatives in Congress, on all domestic questions, should govern him (General Taylor)—that he would not veto such measures as Congress thought proper to pass. In a word, we understood Mr. D. to hold up Gen. Taylor's Allison letter as the only platform which, as a Taylor Elector, he is able to present to the people for his candidate. What struck us as passing strange, was the fact that the name of Millard Fillmore did not once escape the lips of Mr. Davis, during the whole time he was on the stand! Strange, indeed, that his candidate for the Vice Presidency should, at the outset, be thus cavalierly treated. Perhaps, however, Mr. Fillmore is a rather bitter pill even for the stomach of the Federal Elector.

Time will not permit us to enlarge this sketch. We were pleased to see that the discussion was conducted in the best spirit, the gentlemen vieing with each other in courtesy and candor. May it thus continue.

☞The Commercial of Saturday contains a paragraph headed "Political Calculation," in which it denominates the statement in the Washington Union, that the war debt *now* is only about Sixty Millions of Dollars, "an abominable and groundless 'whopper.'" Now it so turns out, that in the article referred to in the Union, the debt is exaggerated ten millions by a purely clerical error, such a one as must be obvious to ever one at a glance.—The Commercial says the debt is one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and will probably finally foot up two hundred millions. Now we cannot conceive why the Commercial should be so shallow as to make these fabricated statements when it knows they can be so easily contradicted. *We* say the public debt of the country, when Mr. Polk came into power, was over 17 millions; that now it is only about 65 millions, including *all* the loans that have been made on account of the war. This, of course, will shew that the war debt is short of 50 millions of dollars. We defy the Commercial to prove that the war has cost one cent more, thus far. But moreover the "abominable and groundless 'whopper,'" as the Commercial is pleased to call it, is nothing more nor less than an *official statement* of the Register of the Treasury of the United States. Why did not the Commercial publish it, and if there was any "abominable" or "groundless" false statements to be found in it, he could then have pointed them out? We say the statements made by the Commercial and other Taylor papers, that the war has cost, or will cost the country, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, is sheer fabrication.—We defy the Commercial to make his statements good. We have deviated from a prescribed course in the above paragraph for the reason that, from present indications, we judge the Commercial is the organ of the Whig Elector in this District.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This deeply interesting ceremony was performed in Washington City on the "Fourth," in the presence of upwards of forty thousand persons. The oration of Mr. Winthrop is spoken of as one of the best things of the kind ever delivered in this country. Now that the work has been *actually* commenced under such bright auspices, we trust it will be carried on until completed, in a manner worthy the great man whose name it is to perpetuate, and worthy the gratitude of a great and free nation.

☞The Richmond Enquirer says that every member of Congress from South Carolina, but one, is for Cass and Butler.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Federal party, in presenting a candidate to the country for the Presidency, has thought proper to select one whose opinions, upon most of the great questions that now agitate the public mind, are entirely unknown. We have never been able to find the first *Whig* who could say what General Taylor's opinions are with regard to any one of the issues which have divided the Republican and Federal parties during the last half century. "To his Allison letter," says Mr. Clayton, (Whig,) a few days ago in the Senate chamber, "must the people of the Union look for his most authoritive and explicit avowal of political notions." We defy any man to take this letter and deduce from it the opinion which Gen. Taylor holds on any one of the great questions which have agitated the country, with the exception of the Veto Power. On this point he has been more explicit than on any other. Writing to Capt. Allison, he says: "The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be enforced where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of the government, and acquiesced in by the people." In the sequel, we shall show that the Northern Wilmot Proviso Whigs support Gen. Taylor upon the strength of this declaration. They say that he is a better man for the North than his opponent, Gen. Cass, upon this question; for he (Gen. Taylor) is pledged, say they, not to veto the Wilmot Proviso should it be passed by Congress, it being a domestic question which will not be opposed "by the opinions of the individual who may occupy the executive chair."

Before we enter upon this branch of the subject, however, we will prove beyond a cavil, *that Gen. Taylor, if his own words are to be believed*, IS A WILMOT PROVISO MAN. This may appear a bold and out-of-the-way assertion, and a somewhat hard one to make good, when it is considered that Gen. Taylor is, and has been for years, a citizen of a slaveholding State, and an extensive slaveholder to boot. We undertake, however, to demonstrate its truth, and if the Federal papers of North Carolina can refute what we are about to say, they will do so, we presume. Now to the proof.

On the 13th of April, 1847, there appeared an editorial article in the "Morning Signal," a paper published by a namesake of the General's, Jos. W. Taylor, Esq., in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, headed "Gen. Taylor and the Presidency." This article, the editor clipped from his paper and enclosed in a letter addressed to General Taylor, at the same time asking him (Gen. Taylor) to reply, communicating his sentiments with regard to the views and principles laid down in the editorial article alluded to. We cannot find room for the whole of this article, but we will give that portion which has relation to the matter we are now discussing, and we ask for it a careful perusal, as it is, so far as the South is concerned, of the deepest importance. The "Signal" editor has laid down what he conceives to be the proper course for the President to pursue, and thinks if his (the editor's) views were carried out, the administration would redound to the interests of the whole people, and immediately adds:

"Only on one condition, however. The Executive must no longer insist upon legislative influence. There are questions approaching, which the people must be allowed to settle in their own way, without the interference of Executive patronage or prerogative. The old political issues may be postponed under the pressure of circumstances; and as for the new—those coming events cast their shadows before—let it be understood, that the only path of safety for those who may hereafter fill the Presidential office, is to rest in the discharge of Executive functions, and for the legislative will of the people find utterance and enactment. The American people are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no fears for the issue, if the arena of the high debate is the assemblies of the people and their representative halls. The extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of *the ordinance of* 1787, is an object *too high and permanent to be baffled by presidential vetoes.* All that we ask of the incumbent of the highest office under the Constitution, is to HOLD HIS HAND, to bow to the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain the executive action in its appropriate channels. Give an honest administration of the Government, and an end to all cabals of a cabinet—all the interference from the White House—designed to sway or thwart the action of the American people. If such simplicity and integrity should guide the administration of General Taylor, the North and West would yield to it a warm support and a hearty approval."

Here the reader will see that the editorial article enclosed to Gen. Taylor takes decided grounds in favor of extending the ordinance of 1787, the 6th section of which is identical with the Wilmot Proviso, over the territory which we may acquire "beyond the Rio Grande." The article was written, recollect, in the Spring of 1847, before any idea of a Treaty of peace was dreamed of, and consequently before we had properly any territory "beyond the Rio Grande." In a word the *editorial* of the "Signal" takes high ground in favor of the "Wilmot Proviso." The Editor says emphatically, "*The extension over the Continent beyond the Rio Grande of the Ordinance of* 1787, *is too high and permanent to be baffled by Presidential vetoes.*" To this communication Gen. Taylor replies, under date, "Camp near Monterey, May 18th, 1847." This reply is, indeed, brief, but we think in the connection in which it was written, it is all important. In it General Taylor says that his public duties will not permit him to answer the Signal Editor's letter "in the terms demanded by its courtesy and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes;" but as the reader will observe from its closing paragraph, he, (Gen. Taylor,) in so many words, APPROVES of these *important sentiments.* We quote from the letter the following paragraph:—

"With these remarks, (says Gen. Taylor,) I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments contained in your editorial."

Thus Gen. Taylor fully approves the idea of extending the Ordinance of 1787, (the Wilmot Proviso,) over any newly acquired territories. We call upon the people of the South to mark this. We call upon those federal editors and orators who have so much to say about "Gen. Cass and the Wilmot Proviso," to say how, as Southern men, they can support for the Presidency a man who is in favor of this odious spawn of abolitionism. To show that the Northern Whigs, who are—all of them—Wilmot Proviso men, understand Gen. Taylor to be with them fully upon this question, we could quote from almost any leading Northern federal paper we might choose to pick up, as well as from the speeches and letters of leading Northern federal politicians; but as we have extended this article already beyond what we intended, we will close it by quoting from the address of the Whig State Central Committee of the great State of Ohio, addressed to the whigs of that State, in which the reader will see that the claims of Gen. Taylor are *there* urged on the ground that he is a "Wilmot Proviso" man. We beg the people of North Carolina to mark well the passages which we quote below.—They are significant and ought to arouse every Southern man to a sense of his duty. We quote that portion of the address which relates to the question of slavery:

"It has long been a cardinal principle of the Whigs of Ohio, to oppose the extension of Slavery over territory now free. As this subject appeals to our moral and political feelings, as well as to our political rights, it rises above all ordinary political questions. It admits of no compromise, for in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political evil, in which, as good citizens, having respect for the Constitution, and the rights of our brethren, we are bound to acquiesce. And we most freely admit, that the inhabitants of the free States have no right to deprive the slaveholder, against his will, of the possession and ownership of his slaves. But we are under no obligation, religious, moral, or political, to go one step further. On the contrary, it is not only our right, but a solemn and imperative duty, to make no further concession, and here to take our stand; and whatever influences may be used to divert us from this our purpose, firmly, steadily, actively, and uncompromisingly, to oppose the extension of this great national leprosy, over one foot more of American soil. Whatever consequences may follow, social or political, they are but dust in the balance, when compared to the yielding up, in the least degree, of this great principle.

"It would doubtless have been more consonant to the feelings of the Whigs of Ohio, had a candidate been selected, whose residence and associations would have naturally inclined him to agree with us fully on this subject. His residence, and associations, however, have not blinded Gen. Taylor to the evils of the institution of slavery, and the moral depravity of its extension. On the subject of slavery extension, the views of Gen. Taylor are freely expressed in his approval of the sentiments contained in the following extract of an editorial article, published in the Cincinnati Signal of April 1847, and sent by the editor to Gen. Taylor:

"'The only path of safety for those who may hereafter fill the Presidential office, is to rest in the discharge of Executive functions, and let the Legislative will of the people find utterance and enactment. The American people are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no fears for the issue, if the arena of the high debate is the assemblies of the people and their Representative Halls. *The extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of the Ordinance of* 1787, *is an object too high and permanent to be baffled by Presidential vetoes.*'

"To the article from which the above extract is made, Gen. Taylor responded, in a letter of date May 18, 1847, acknowledging his high opinion and decided approval of the views and sentiments.

"Here, it will be noticed, that Gen. Taylor *decidedly approves*, of giving to the will and acts of Congress "force and effect," unrestricted by kingly *vetoes*, and that no Executive veto *should prevent the extension of the ordinance of* 1787 *over newly acquired Mexican territory.*

"This subject, like that of the tariff, the currency, and the like, is entirely within the control of Congress, until new States shall be formed and their first Constitutions approved. When freedom is thus established, our laws and Constitution confer no power to introduce slavery afterwards. Even if this were not the case, after that period there can be no danger. States have liberated their slaves, but no State has ever attempted to change its Constitution so as to authorize slavery where it did not before exist. Such a step would exhibit a degree of depravity of which the history of no enlightened nation can furnish a parallel.—We therefore most earnestly recommend to the Whigs of Ohio to watch with a jealous care the selection of candidates for CONGRESS. If we, and those in other States who agree with us, adopt it as an invariable rule, that we will support no man for Congress who is not opposed to the *extension* of slavery under any circumstances, we need entertain no apprehension on this subject."

Now we ask what the federal papers of N. Carolina have to say to these sentiments of their brethren of Ohio. Do the Whigs of North Carolina regard Gen. Taylor as opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories of the Union? We ask our whig friends if they can support a *man* who is opposed to them on this vital question? We will recur to this subject again.

GEN. BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The reception of Gen. Butler at New Orleans (on the occasion of his arrival from Mexico,) is represented by all the New Orleans papers as being one of the most tremendous exhibitions of popular enthusiasm ever witnessed. We only wish our limits would permit us to spread before our readers the glowing account of it which we find in the New Orleans Weekly Delta, of the 3d instant. The Democracy of the Crescent City never displayed more enthusiasm than on this occasion. Louisiana will vote for Cass and Butler, beyond a doubt.—The following are the opening paragraphs of the Delta's account of this magnificent affair:

"New Orleans was, Saturday evening, the scene of one of the grandest, wildest, most numerous, and enthusiastic popular displays we have ever witnessed. The Democracy turned out in all the strength of their numbers, and in all the ardor and earnestness which characterize all their public demonstrations. For some time past it had been whispered about that the Democrats had lost their old spirit and vigor and would not enter this contest with their accustomed enthusiasm. This suspicion, no doubt, contributed to bring them out on this occasion in all their numbers and prodigious zeal

"The occasion of this display was the reception of Gen. William O. Butler, on his return from the scenes of the Mexican wars.—The Councils having omitted to tender to him the hospitalities of the city, the Democracy took fire at the alleged neglect, and determined to take the matter in their own hands. So the Democratic Central Committee set to work to give the General a Democratic welcome.—The arrangements were on a scale of great magnificence, but it was vain to attempt to curb or restrain the enthusiasm of the mass by any regulations or plans. The Democracy were determined to have their own way and give full reins to their feelings. Programmes and orders were all forgotten, and a wild tumultuous enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole ceremony and procession."

☞On Thursday, the 6th instant, $25,000 worth of the new loan was sold in New York for $105 a share—that is, 5 per cent. above par. The government is in tolerably good credit.

☞The leaders of the liberty party, in an address published in the New York papers, repudiate Mr. Van Buren. They say *they* cannot support him, because he does not go the whole hog, tail and all.

QUERE.—Baylie Peyton & Co., in their card which we published in our last, say that Gen. Taylor has authorized them to state to the public that the statements made by the Louisiana delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, meets with his entire, full, and unequivocal approbation. W. H. Wilder publishes a card in the New Orleans *Crescent*, in which he says positively that Col. Winthrop and Col. J. N. Stewart, who had paid a visit to Gen. Taylor on their return to the City of New Orleans, had stated to him and others "that Gen. Taylor had disclaimed and disavowed the authority of the Louisiana delegation to make the pledges for him (Gen'l T.,) which they had made in the Philadelphia Whig Convention," &c. Mr. Wilder moreover adds that should *his* statement be denied, he is ready to substantiate it by the proof.—What a singular state of things this presents. One set of gentlemen say that General Taylor has authorized them to make a statement that he endorses the course of the Louisiana delegation, and another set say that Gen'l Taylor told them that he could, under no circumstances, ratify the doings and sayings of the said delegation. Now this seems to us quite a pretty kettle of fish. The truth of the matter is, and we'll bet a—a—lemonade upon it, that, in the first instance, Gen. Taylor did come out and disapprove, as stated by Colonels Winthrop and Stewart, of the pledges made by Judge Saunders, but Baylie Peyton & Co., started right off for Baton Rouge, and told him he must change his tune or he would be ruined, and he did it. Why can't we see the letter of acceptance. This would settle the matter.

☞The Buffalo Courier publishes a list of the Democratic papers in New York that have come out in favor of Cass and Butler, and also of those that support Mr. Van Buren's clique. There are 77 for Cass and Butler, and 30 for the Van Buren clique.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—We find in the Raleigh Register of Saturday last, the following letter from Gen'l Taylor, the first that we have seen from him since his nomination It makes his position as *clear as mud*. Wonder if he will be as *explicit* in his letter of acceptance, if he should take it into his head to favor the public with such a document:—

BATON ROUGE, La., June 24, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions adopted, on the 9th instant, by a meeting of my fellow-citizens of Raleigh, ratifying my nomination for the Presidency by the National Whig Convention.

I beg that you will convey to my fellow-citizens of Raleigh my grateful acknowledgments for this distinguished mark of their confidence—and assure them that I shall feel proud of the support of men who are governed by such a spirit of moderation in their political opinions as that manifested in the Resolutions before me.

For yourself, sir, be pleased to accept the assurance of my high esteem and kindest wishes.

I am, sir,
Your ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Hon. J. IREDELL, Raleigh, N. C.

WHERE'S THAT LETTER?—Well may our friend of the Charleston News ask this question. Where's that letter of acceptance from Gen. Taylor, say we? Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, was authorized and deputed by the Federal Convention, of which he was President, to communicate officially to Gen. Taylor his nomination, and to receive, we presume, of course, his answer. One month has elapsed since the Convention has adjourned, and yet the public has not heard a syllable either from Gen'l Taylor or Governor Morehead. This looks queer, to say the least The New Orleans Picayune says that General Taylor has as yet received no authoritative information touching his nomination. What has Gov. Morehead been about? Are the Feds afraid to ask the old hero, lest his letter of acceptance might not be exactly what they would want? Or is the game well understood on both sides, that Gen'l Taylor will be run by the Whigs without the world receiving any information as to his acceptance or non-acceptance. Perhaps our friend of the Observer could give us some light upon this interesting subject.

☞It will be recollected that the Utica Barnburner's Convention nominated Senator Dodge of Wisconsin for Vice President. They thought him then a marvellous proper man, but now that he has declined to lend his name to their disorganizing schemes, they turn up their noses at him—think him no great shakes after all. The New York Evening Post thinks they (the Barnburners) have 500 men just as good in their ranks. Gen. Dodge was a perfect non-such until he declined their nomination. This is the way of the world, particularly with the Barnburners.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION AT DARLINGTON.—It is out of our power to publish the *official* proceedings of the stockholders' Convention, held at Darlington, on the 22d ultimo. We will do so next week.

A gentleman here has received a letter from South Carolina. from which the following is an extract:

DARLINGTON C. HOUSE, July 5th, 1848.

Our resolution adopted at the meeting of Stockholders here, to commence the work without waiting for $750,000 to be subscribed in stock, seems to be favorably received by our people. Most of the stockholders in Darlington and Marion, have executed a written release of the condition; and seem to feel renewed confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise. Should the Directory therefore interpose no impediment, *the work will be commenced soon.* I know you will join me in bidding them God speed.

Yours truly J. A. D.

FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT.—Democratic delegates from the several Counties composing the first Electoral District, convened at Gatesville on the 29th ultimo, and after consultation, appointed Thomas Bragg, Jr., Esq., of Northampton, Elector for that District. This is a capital appointment. Mr. Bragg is one of the ablest debaters in North Carolina.

☞The Court of Inquiry has exonerated Gen. Pillow from the charges preferred against him by Gen. Scott. This certainly is, and ought to be, the highest evidence that Gen. Pillow has been most cruelly and mercilessly pursued alike by Gen. Scott and a great portion of the press.

THE WESTERN CONTINENT.—This paper, established and conducted with so much ability by W. T. Thompson, Esq., has passed from his hands to Messrs. H. M. Garland, Jr., and John Donaldson. We are sorry to part with friend Thompson, but hope and believe that the patrons of the Continent will not lose by the change. The character of the paper henceforth will be more purely literary than under the management of Mr. Thompson.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Sun of Monday last.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Intelligence received by the steamer Caledonia, arrived at Boston on Saturday last. She left Liverpool on the 24th of June.

France.—Paris is still agitated. The resignation of Louis Napoleon postpones trouble for the present. Six candidates for President are already in the field, viz: M. de Lamartine, M. Thiers, Prince Louis Bonaparte, M. Marrast, Gen. Cavaignac, and M. Caussidiere, ex-prefect of police. The Orleans party will support M. Thiers, and Berryer has declared in his favor.

The Legitimists are divided between Thiers and Lamartine. If the election were soon to take place, little doubt exists that Louis Bonaparte would be the successful candidate. The feeling exhibited by the French people in his favor leave no doubt that in the event of a Presidential election he would be returned in almost every electoral college in France.

Accordingly, the Constitution has already been altered to meet this first difficulty in its working, and the President, instead of being elected directly by the people, unless he has an absolute majority of the votes given, is to be selected by the National Assembly from the five highest candidates returned by the people.

The election of Prince Louis Napoleon as Colonel of the Fourth Legion of the National Guards of the Baulcue, vice D'Alton Shee, resigned, has been definitely declared. Thus Louis Napoleon appears on the stage in a military character. A new pretender is spoken of in the person of the Prince of Leuchtenberg, son of Prince Eugene, and a relation of the Emperor of Russia.

Prussia.—At Berlin, on the 14th instant, a collision took place with the guard, arising out of an attempt to disperse some workmen who had gone to the minister to demand work or money. Being refused, the guard attempted to disperse them, and five men were wounded. The news spread like lightning.

Barricades were formed, and the people having discovered that the Arsenal was left unprotected, at 11 o'clock at night, made an attack upon this building and plundered it of about 2,000 stand of arms, and of all the trophies of war which it contained. The crowd kept possession of the building until 10 o'clock, and then retired. The next day was quiet.

Austria.—At Prague the Emperor of Austria having refused to confirm the Provisional Government, and Prince Windschagratz having erected batteries around the town, the mob became infuriated, and with the Students rose en masse, demanding arms. The next day all was quiet, but one of the deputies moved that the Assembly should send away all the troops and put themselves under the protection of the people. This was carried, and the government resigned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following dispatch came to hand last evening from our correspondent at New York:

NEW YORK, July 9—8 P. M.

A telegraphic dispatch to the New York Courier and Enquirer, received at Liverpool from Paris, dated at noon on the 24th ultimo, says that the crisis has actually arrived in Paris.

On Friday, the 23d, the telegraph reports that the troops and the National Guards were fighting desperately with the people, and that a terrific sacrifice of life had already taken place.

It was also reported that the proffered mediation of England will be accepted by Austria, regarding the Italian quarrel.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 9—9 P. M.

An express from London received at Liverpool on the 24th ult., states that Cotton was better than on the previous day, the decline of ¼d having been recovered. Prices were firm, with an upward tendency. The continental disturbances alone prevented a good business being done.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Herald says that all the Carolina Rice has been bought up by one individual on speculation, giving as high as 17s 9d, and the market was bare.

Austria accepts the mediation of England with Italy.

During the conflict at Prague, Princess Windschagratz was killed by a rifle shot, and the Prince's son mortally wounded.

The Prince was rescued from the mob.

There was no English news of interest or importance stirring

Ireland continued quiet, and the organization of clubs for training was increasing. They had about 12,000 in Dublin alone

A great monster meeting was to be held at Derry, at which the various sections of the Repealers were expected to unite.

The Irish newspapers are assuming a more daring tone

It was rumored at London that great discontent was brewing in the French Provinces, and that four departments in the South alone drilled 72,000 men to march on Paris and put down the tyranny of the Provisional Government.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the New York Sun for the following slip, containing late telegraphic news received at Liverpool:

Balt. Sun, 11th inst.

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, 1 o'clock.
Liverpool, June 24, 1848.

Important from the Continent—More Barricading in Paris—Another Emeute Inevitable—State of Affairs in Austria.

Our usual expresses, in anticipation of the mail, which have been received this morning, bring some interesting and important news from the continent.

Paris reported to be in a state of great excitement. Letters, dated at noon yesterday, state that the debate on the railway question had been again adjourned. Crowds of people had perambulated through the principal streets on Thursday night, but no disturbance took place. The laboring classes are getting up a monster petition, which they mean to carry to the National Assembly, headed by an immense procession of the parties interested therein.—Barricades were erected yesterday; the military interfered, and at the hour when our despatches left a collision was deemed inevitable. The pretensions of Napoleon Bonaparte are gaining ground.

Letters from Frankfort on-the-Maine state that the Diet had unanimously declared that Trieste was a part of Germany, and that any attack thereon would be considered as a declaration of war against Germany. Intelligence has just reached us from Vienna, stating that the Austrian government had accepted of the meditation of England in the dispute between that country and Italy. The funds at Vienna had an improved tendency.

It is said that the most active preparations are being made at Buckingham Palace for the Queen's intended visit to Ireland. Should the parliamentary business be so far wound up as to permit the absence from the legislature of Earl Grey and Sir G. Grey, the Secretaries of State, her Majesty, it is believed, will leave London, *en route* to Liverpool or Birkenhead, on the 10th or 14th of August.

The Irish mail has just arrived, and from the letters and papers received we have the following announcement. Mr John O'Connell has published a long address to the people of Ireland, stating his intention of giving the League a fair trial by abstaining from public life, except in so far as his duties as a member of Parliament may require his exertions. He will not join the League (so we understand him) neither will he offer it any opposition.

The *Irish Felon* has not yet come to hand. The first form did not go to press yesterday till 2 o'clock. 15,000 stamps have been taken for the first impression. The first number will arrive in New York, to Wilmer & Roger, by next week's steamer.

The tone of this day's Tribune is very fierce, but still cautious enough to avoid the hazard of a State's prosecution. The organization of the clubs is proceeding with increased vigor.

Prague is in a heap of ashes. The cannon never ceased vomiting destruction upon the ill-fated city during the whole of the 16th.—The slaughter has, according to all accounts, been fearful.

Liverpool Cotton Market, this day.—The cotton market looks better this morning; prices are firm, with, we think, an upward tendency. A good business would have been done but for the discouraging news which has just reached Liverpool, direct from the Continent.

Liverpool Corn Market, this day.—We have nothing of importance to notice respecting the operations in Corn to-day; prices are without change, sales few, and the market inactive.

☞The Baltimore Sun says that J. B. B. Hale, Esq., has reported the arrest and committal of Madison Mitchel, a colored man, on the Raleigh and Gaston (N. C.) Rail Road, charged with robbing the mails.

☞Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office, in consequence of his health not permitting him to perform its duties.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—We find in the Tarboro' Press of Saturday, the card of William Thigpen, announcing himself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Thigpen is an intelligent gentleman and a sterling Democrat. William F. Dancey, the former able representative of the County, has already announced himself a candidate for re-election. In the Senate, Gen. Wyatt Moye, one of the Commoners in the last Legislature, and Moses Baker, are the candidates.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Somehow we have heard but little of the North Carolina Regiment for some time past. In Gen. Wool's order for the evacuation of the valley of the Rio Grande, of the 12th June, the N. C. Regiment, together with others, is ordered to proceed to Palo Alto, and there encamp till further orders. In the N. O. Picayune, of the 4th inst., we find the following paragraph, but do not know how to reconcile the statement with the Adjutant General's order which says, that the North Carolina and Virginia Regiments, will be transported direct to Fort Monroe in Va. We hope by our next to have more reliable information.

The North Carolina Regiment.—The transport schooner Major Barbour brought over from the Brazos three companies of the North Carolina Regiment, (companies C, D and F,) with the following officers: Col. Paine, Capts. Area and Constable, First Lieut D. S. Johnson, and 2d Lieuts. Wiley, Mitchell, Jones, Blackwelter and Nicholls.

The transport schooner Major Bache has brought over companies J and K of this regiment under the command of Capt. Kirkpatrick.

The schooner Captain Page brought over Company H and a detachment of the same Regiment.

All the above left the Brazos on the 28th, and arrived in the river on Sunday last.

For the Journal.

GRAVELLY HILL, July 4th, 1848.

Mr. Editor: As the community, (so far at least as they are interested in the improvement of Black River Narrows,) are expecting to hear what the Commissioners have done, or are likely to do, I address you, to ask the favor of you to say, that the Commissioners appointed to superintend that work, have not been as successful in obtaining subscriptions as they anticipated; but that they still hope to accomplish a considerable amount of good, and that the public shall hear from them in a few weeks. The Commissioners are requested to meet at Lisbon on Saturday, the 15th inst.

Truly yours, J. D. BEATTY.

From the Union.

Numerous complaints have reached us from the returning volunteers of the army, of the defeat in the House of Representatives of the proposition granting them three *months'* extra pay upon their discharge from service.—This measure of justice was introduced in the House by a democratic member from Pennsylvania, but was rejected by the whig majority there. It was taken up and passed in the Senate, a democratic body, and sent back to the House. A motion was made that it be taken up and acted upon immediately, out of its regular order. This required the unanimous consent of the House. Objection was made by a whig member, (Mr. Dickey,) and it could not be taken up. This matter should be acted upon immediately, to give the returning volunteers its early benefit. The above facts in the matter are given, that the responsibility may be placed where it belongs—upon the whig majority in the House of Representatives. It is hoped that public opinion, at least, if not a sense of justice, will impel them to reverse their former decision, and give to the brave volunteers the recompense which they have honorably earned

The independent Taylor movement in Baltimore.—Another Convention.—We learn from good authority, that an adjourned meeting of the Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor in this State, independent of party, will be convened in this city during the latter part of this month. By that time they expect to receive Gen. Taylor's acceptance of the nomination in Philadelphia, and his answer to the independent Taylor men in Baltimore, in regard to Judge Saunders' statement. His independent friends will then act knowingly on matters which at present they consider somewhat obscured.—*Balt. Sun, 7th inst.*

The Croton Aqueduct Bridge.—The high bridge or Croton Aqueduct bridge, over the Harlem river, New York, is a construction which, viewed as a whole, regarding its length, its volume, its tunnels, its capacious and massive walled reservoirs, and its numerous leaping fountains, has probably never been surpassed by any similar work in the world. The bridge is about fourteen hundred feet in length, and rests upon fifteen lofty and beautiful arches of solid stone masonry The height, from the foundation of the piers supporting the arches to the top of the bridge, is about fifty feet, the piers being sunk some thirty feet below high-water mark. From the high-water level to the under side of the crown of the arch it is one hundred feet, a height required by act of the Legislature, to allow the passage of all vessels which can navigate the Harlem river. Eight of the arches are eighty feet span, and seven are fifty feet span. The top of the bridge is twenty-one feet in width.—The centre of the top work is several feet lower than the sides, making a capacious channel or sort of canal, in which two lines of large iron pipes are laid to carry the water across the bridge. One line of the pipes is completed, and the Croton river now makes its entrance into the city over that magnificent bridge. The other line of pipes will soon be completed, after which they are to be covered by a layer of earth two or three feet in thickness, to protect them from the frost. The top of the brid

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States:

I lay before Congress copies of a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, between the United States and the Mexican republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the city of Queretaro, in Mexico, on the 30th day of May, 1848.

The war in which our country was reluctantly involved, in the necessary vindication of the national rights and honor, has been thus terminated; and I congratulate Congress, and our common constituents, upon the restoration of an honorable peace.

The extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the United States a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known, and are respected thro'out the world; and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years. It is a subject of congratulation that we have passed through a war of more than two years' duration, with the business of the country uninterrupted, with our resources unexhausted, and the public credit unimpaired.

I communicate for the information of Congress the accompanying documents and correspondence relating to the negotiation and ratification of the treaty.

Before the treaty can be fully executed on the part of the United States legislation will be required. It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the twelve millions of dollars, stipulated by the twelfth article, to be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments. Three millions of dollars were appropriated by the act of March 3d, 1847, and that sum was paid to the Mexican government after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

The fifth article of the treaty provides, that "in order to designate the boundary line with due precision upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground land-marks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be necessary that provisions should be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner and a surveyor on the part of the United States, to act in conjunction with a commissioner and surveyor appointed by Mexico, in executing the stipulations of this article.

It will be proper also to provide by law for the appointment of a "board of commissioners" to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican government, which, by the treaty, have been assumed by the United States.

New Mexico and Upper California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean distance of nearly a thousand miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of these possessions to the United States. They constitute of themselves a country large enough for a great empire, and their acquisition is second only in importance to that of Louisiana in 1803. Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important ports on the whole Pacific coast of the continent of North America. The possession of the ports of San Diego, Monterey, and the bay of San Francisco, will enable the United States to command the already valuable and rapidly increasing commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale-ships alone, now employed in that sea, exceeds seven hundred, requiring more than twenty thousand seamen to navigate them; while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars. The excellent harbors of Upper California will, under our flag, afford security and repose to our commercial marine; and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship-building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

By the acquisition of these possessions we are brought into immediate proximity with the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions north of Oregon; with the islands of the Pacific ocean; and, by a direct voyage in steamers, we will be in less than thirty days of Canton and other parts of China.

In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce; and with it, new and profitable demands for mechanic labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures and agricultural products.

While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been concluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands, the territories now ceded had remained, and, it is believed, would have continued to remain, almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation; whilst as a part of our Union, they will be productive of vast benefits to the United States, to the commercial world, and to the general interests of mankind.

The immediate establishment of Territorial governments, and the extension of our laws over these valuable possessions, are deemed to be not only important but indispensable, to preserve order and the due administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the development of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country.

The war with Mexico having terminated, the power of the Executive to establish or to continue temporary civil governments over these Territories, which existed under the laws of nations whilst they were regarded as conquered provinces in our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them; and, until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will be without any organized government. Should they be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable amount is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be regulated by our laws.—As soon as our system shall be extended over this commerce, a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not doubted that it will be annually increased. For these and other obvious reasons, I deem it to be my duty earnestly to recommend the action of Congress on the subject at the present session.

In organizing governments over these Territories, fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I invoke that spirit of concession, conciliation, and compromise in your deliberations, in which the constitution was framed, in which it should be administered, and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this Union of confederated States was established and cemented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers, and triumphs of all its parts, and has been the ever augmenting source of our national greatness and of all our blessings.

There has, perhaps, been no period since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present to the patriotic, soberminded, and reflecting of all parties and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union? It is a model and example of free government to all the world, and is the star of hope and the haven of rest to the oppressed of every clime. By its preservation, we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of strength, power, and happiness, without a parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions, shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by geographical divisions and dissensions?

With a view to encourage the early settlement of these distant possessions, I recommend that liberal grants of the public lands be secured to all our citizens who have settled, or may in a limited period settle, within their limits.

In execution of the provisions of the treaty, orders have been issued to our military and naval forces to evacuate, without delay, the Mexican provinces, cities, towns, and fortified places in our military occupation, and which are not embraced in the territories ceded to the United States. The army is already on its way to the United States. That portion of it, as well regulars as volunteers, who engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, will be discharged as soon as they can be transported or marched to convenient points in the vicinity of their homes. A part of the regular army will be employed in New Mexico and Upper California, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to guard our interests in these territories.

The old army, as it existed before the commencement of the war with Mexico—especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the war—it is believed, will be a sufficient force to be retained in service during a period of peace. A few additional officers in the line and staff of the army have been authorised; and these, it is believed, will be necessary in the peace establishment, and should be retained in the service. The number of the general officers may be reduced, as vacancies occur by the casualties of the service, to what it was before the war.

While the people of other countries, who live under forms of government less free than our own, have been for ages oppressed by taxation to support large standing armies in periods of peace, our experience has shown that such establishments are unnecessary in a republic. Our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country, when an emergency requires it. Our experience in the war just closed fully confirms the opinion that such an army may be raised upon a few weeks' notice, and that our citizen-soldiers are equal to any troops in the world. No reason, therefore, is perceived why we should enlarge our land forces, and thereby subject the treasury to an annual increased charge.

Sound policy requires that we should avoid the creation of a large standing army in a period of peace. No public exigency requires it. Such armies are not only expensive and unnecessary, but may become dangerous to liberty.

Besides making the necessary legislative provisions for the execution of the treaty, and the establishment of territorial governments in the ceded country, we have, upon the restoration of peace other important duties to perform. Among these, I regard none as more important than the adoption of proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt. It is against sound policy and the genius of our institutions, that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the treasury will enable the government to pay it off.

We should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of "avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden we ourselves ought to bear."

At the commencement of the present administration, the public debt amounted to $17,788,799 62. In consequence of the war with Mexico, it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to $65,778,450 41, including the stock and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of the debt, the treaty stipulates that twelve millions of dollars shall be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments of three millions each; the first of which will fall due on the 30th of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our own citizens "the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic," and "all claims not heretofore decided against the Mexican government" "to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars." The "liquidated" claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of commissioners under the convention between the United States and Mexico, of the 11th of April, 1839, amounted to $2,023,139 68. This sum was payable in twenty equal annual instalments. Three of them have been paid to the claimants by the Mexican government, and two by the United States; leaving to be paid of the principal of the liquidated amount assumed by the United States, the sum of $1,519,604 76, together with the interest thereon. These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed may be paid as they fall due, out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock or the creation of any additional public debt.

I cannot too strongly recommend to Congress the importance of husbanding all our national resources, of limiting the public expenditures to necessary objects, and of applying all the surplus at any time in the treasury to the redemption of the debt. I recommend that authority be vested in the Executive by law to anticipate the period of reimbursement of such portion of the debt as may not be now redeemable, and to purchase it, at par, or at the premium which it may command in the market, in all cases in which that authority has not already been granted. A premium has been obtained by the government on much the larger portion of the loans; and if, when the government becomes a purchaser of its own stock, it shall command a premium in the market, it will be sound policy to pay it, rather than to pay the semi-annual interest upon it. The interest upon the debt, if the outstanding treasury notes shall be funded, from the end of the last fiscal year until it shall fall due and be redeemable, will be very nearly equal to the principal, which must itself be ultimately paid.

Without changing or modifying the present tariff of duties, so great has been the increase of our commerce under its benign operation, that the revenue derived from that source and from the sales of the public lands will, it is confidently believed, enable the government to discharge annually several millions of the debt, and at the same time possess the means of meeting necessary appropriations for all other proper objects. Unless Congress shall authorize largely increased expenditures, for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created during its continuance, may be paid off, without any increase of taxation on the people, long before it will fall due.

Upon the restoration of peace we should adopt a policy suited to a state of peace. In doing this, the earliest practicable payment of the public debt should be a cardinal principle of action. Profiting by the experience of the past, we should avoid the errors into which the country was betrayed shortly after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. In a few years after that period, a broad and latitudinous construction of the powers of the federal government unfortunately received but too much countenance. Though the country was burdened with a heavy public debt, large and in some instances unnecessary and extravagant expenditures were authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of the debt was postponed for more than twenty years; and even then, it was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending policy of President Jackson, who made its payment a leading measure of his administration. He resisted the attempts which were made to divert the public money from that great object, and apply it in wasteful and extravagant expenditures for other objects, some of them of more than doubtful constitutional authority and expediency.

If the government of the United States shall observe a proper economy in its expenditures, and be confined in its action to the conduct of our foreign relations and to the few general objects of its care, enumerated in the constitution, leaving all municipal and local legislation to the States, our greatness as a nation in moral and physical power, and in wealth and resources, cannot be calculated.

By pursuing this policy, oppressive measures operating unequally and unjustly upon sections and classes will be avoided; and the people, having no cause of complaint, will pursue their own interests, under the blessings of equal laws and the protection of a just and paternal government.

By abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred, the cement of our glorious Union, now numbering thirty States, will be strengthened as we grow in age and increase in population, and our future destiny will be without a parallel or example in the history of nations.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1848.

SUGAR AND TEA.

1 hhd best quality St Croix Sugar; chests and half chests gun powder Tea. For sale by
j11 HOWARD & PEDEN.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of New-Hanover County.

June 16, 1848—[40-tf

To the voters of New-Hanover County.

Gentlemen: I again appear before you as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of your County. In doing this, I am aware that I shall meet with opposition, not only by individuals, but also by an opposition candidate.

I will endeavor to be as brief as possible, in making a few remarks to you. I am well aware that it is impossible for any one man to please all men. Therefore, if in the discharge of the duties of the office of Sheriff of your County, for nearly twelve years, I have given offence to any one, I can say with truth and candor, that it never was my intention. In the discharge of the duties of the office, I have always endeavored to treat all men alike; to do what I believed to be my duty—please or displease whom it might.

Again: I have never used my office either for party or ambitious purposes; but have, as far as I was capable, treated all classes alike, be them friends or foes, Whigs or Democrats. I have lately heard of some complaints in some sections of the County; one is that I have held the office long enough. This objection I am, and will be, perfectly satisfied to abide the result of your votes, on the 3d day of August next. Another objection is, that I do not go out and visit and electioneer with my fellow-citizens on occasions like the present. Really, gentlemen, if it was so that time would allow me to visit all of the election precincts in the County, what could I say to you more than you know of me, having served you for nearly twelve years. This, I feel almost confident, will not weigh much in deciding how you will vote. Having heard of no other objection, I again reiterate to you what I have said on like occasions heretofore: that should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my knowledge, without respect to persons, favor or partiality.

Your obedient servant,
OWEN FENNELL.

Wilmington, N. C., July 14, 1848—[44

To the voters of New-Hanover County.

Fellow Citizens—Having received many strong solicitations from my friends, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New-Hanover county, I have consented to present my name to your consideration as a candidate for that office. Should I be elected, I will evince my gratitude to my friends and Fellow Citizens, for the support by endeavoring to fulfill the duties of the office strictly and conscientiously, according to the best of my abilities. Should the choice of the people however be otherwise, I shall bow in submission to their will; for it is the privilege of every freeman to vote for, and support for office, whomsoever he chooses.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

July 14, 1848—[44-te

Gazette will copy till day of Election, and forward bill to this office.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9	a	$ 10
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders,		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	4½	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	8 50	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,		a	60
Meal,	60	a	70
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	55	a	60
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—Rives—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	3 50	a	4 75
Shipping Timber, nom	7 00	a	8 50
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18	a	21
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 20
Virgin Dip, new		a	2 35
Hard—		a	1 10
Tar,	1 35	a	
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No 2,	60		70
No. 3,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine,	26½	a	27
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	48	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	40
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	11	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,		a	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	45
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	30	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1¼ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1¼ " "
" " " Boston, " 1¼ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 13.

Bacon—Dull at quotations. Stock more than equal to demand.

Corn—We know of no arrivals since our last. Stock fair.

Feathers—Rule rather higher, 33 a 35 cents per lb.

Flour—Some arrivals of Canal Flour for retailing purposes. Fayetteville Flour rather scarce. Price firm.

Hay—A sale of 100 bales at 55c., 90 days.

Lard—N. C. Lard has receded ½c. per lb.

Lumber and Timber—Little or nothing doing in Lumber. Sales of a few rafts of Mill Timber at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 75 per M., and one raft Shipping Timber at $8 50. The most of the Mill Timber on the market is too *short* for present purposes, hence the difficulty in making sales. We understand that there are something near 75 rafts of ordinary Mill Timber now waiting sale.

Molasses—Received since our last 102 hhds. and 18 tierces from Cardenas—stored. Stock heavy.

Naval Stores.—The favorable news from Europe, together with the light receipts of Turpentine here, has caused the raw material to advance 15 cents per barrel for yellow, and 5 cents per barrel on virgin dip and hard.—The receipts do not reach more than 2500 barrels since our last review. We quote as current rates to-day, and for two or three days past: yellow dip $2 20; virgin $2 35; hard $1 10. *Spirits Turpentine* is inclined upwards, and we hear of sales yesterday at 27c. We quote at 26½ a 27c.

Freights—Coastwise, have receded a shade. See table. No vessel up for Boston. We give latest rates paid.

[There is considerable of a freshet in the Northwestern prong of Cape Fear river, which we presume will enable produce to reach this market somewhat freely during the next week.]

NEWBERN, July 11.—TURPENTINE—Sales have averaged for the week past, $1 80 for Dip, and 80 to 90 cts. for Scrape,

CORN.—No receipts of this article the past week. A good article of white flint would bring rather over $2 00, for making meal.

No receipts of Peas or Rough Rice since our last.

BACON and LARD continue rather scarce and a good article from the country would bring higher prices than for some time past.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The flour market still continues very quiet. Howard street brands are nominal at $5 62½. Some holders are asking $5 75, without finding purchasers. The supply and receipts continue light. Most of the City Mills flour is being manufactured on contract at $5 75. Rye flour $3 75. Corn meal $2 37½. The supply of all kinds of grain is light, and prices are firm, with an improving tendency. Sales to-day of good to prime red wheat at 1 05 a 1 10, and white at $1 10 a 1 18. Corn is firm—43 a 44 cts for white, and 47 a 48 for yellow, with sales.—Oats in fair request—sales at 30 a 33 cents Some samples of new have reached the market. Rye 62 a 65. No material change in Provisions or Groceries. Whiskey is in fair request—sales at 21½ a 22½ cents per gallon in hhds. and bbls.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—P M.—No special change or movement in flour. Small sales of Pennsylvania brands 5 31 a $5 37½. Corn meal is firmer at $2 37. Rye flour 3 65 a $3 78, and choice brands $3 87. The receipts of wheat are large, and sales correspond. Several lots of new red wheat have been taken at 1 10 a $1 14; white do. 1 18 a $1 20. Corn is in fair request with sales of yellow at 51 a 52½c. White do 47 a 48c. Oats 36 a 38 c. Rye 68c. The transactions in provisions are to a fair extent, but the market not quite so firm; no change to notice in prices. Groceries steady as last quoted, but not active. Rice $3 62 Whiskey 22 a 22½c per gall. The cotton market is unsettled, and transactions very limited. Small sales have been made at a shade advance since the steamer.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW-YORK, July 11, P. M.—*Return of Volunteers—Failure of a Bank.*—The steamer Edith is below, having arrived from New-Orleans. She has on board a number of the N. Y. Volunteers, returning from Mexico.

The Canal Bank, at Albany, has failed to redeem its notes and other obligations. The amount of liabilities is not yet ascertained, but under the circumstances presumed to be tolerably heavy.

The stock market is firm and Government securities in good request, with a shade improvement Fancies not so active. Exchange on London 9¼ to 10 per cent. premium.

The cotton market continues rather unsettled, but holders are firm, and there is no advance since the news. Sales to-day of about 800 bales.

Flour is rather quiet, and in demand mostly for home use and the East. Sales of common Oswego and Michigan at $5, $5 12½ a $5 25, and Gennesee do. at 5 31, 5 44 a $5 50, as to quality. Southern do. at $6. Corn meal $2 50; rye flour $3 68.

Sales of Ohio and Southern red wheat at $1 10 a $1 15, and Genesee do 1 25 a $1 27 — Corn is firm, with sales of 12,000 bushels at 53 a 54c for yellow, and 48 a 49c for mixed. Oats 38 a 42 cts; rye 68 a 70c.

Provisions in fair request and prices maintained, though not so firmly.

Groceries steady, not active Rice 3 44 a $3 50 per 100 lbs.

Whiskey quicker at 23 a 24½c per gall. for best proof.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[*By the Caledonia.*]

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—*Naval Stores.*—The demand for Turpentine is regular, and 1400 bbls. of very good quality, have been sold at 6s 8d to 6s 9d. In American Tar there are no sales; but of Stockholm 1700 bbls brought 17s. No sales reported of common American Rosin, but 500 to 600 bbls of the better description sold at 2s 9d to 4s 6d. For 200 bbls American Pitch 2s were accepted.

Rice.—120 tcs and 170 bags Carolina bro't 18s to 19s, being an advance of 1s per cwt, and 1000 bags Bengal, chiefly fine quality, at 11s 6d per cwt in bond.

LONDON, June 23.—*Naval Stores*—The demand for English Spirits of Turpentine has been more active this week, and there are strong buyers at 32s, but holders require 32s 6d; these prices are fully 6d dearer than last week; there is a less quantity on offer, American are held at 34s In rough about 1000 bbls were sold late last week at 6s 9d, since which no transactions are reported, and the market dull at about that price. None has arrived this week. Rosin remains dull of sale at former terms. The demand for Tar has become firmer; and as arrivals still keep out, the dealers are less inclined to sell. Stockholm is very scarce, and now 20s 6d to 21s is demanded; at the former figure business has been done. Archangel is quiet at 19s to 19s 6d. English Coal is steady at 6s 6d to 7s 9d per bbl. In Pitch no change, and only a moderate business is doing.

Rice.—On the 20th the better descriptions of white Bengal were more in request for cleaning purposes, and these sorts brought an advance of 6d per cwt. Other kinds were steady at former terms. At auction 6293 bags were chiefly sold—fine bold pearly 12s, good 11s 6d to 12s, good middling 10s 6d to 11s, middling little broken 10s, indigo damaged 8s 6d to 11s, sea damaged first class 11s to 11s 6d, second 9s, low broken small 8s 6d, good middling 9s to 10s, sea damaged first class 8s to 9s, second and third 8s to 8s 6d, sea damaged and repacked 9s. 40 baskets Egyptian taken in at 15s for bold pearly grey, being above the offers made. On the 21st 1900 bags and pockets of Bengal sold steadily in public sale at full prices; middling white 10s 6d to 11s. Some sales were made on the 22d at the same rates.

INDIGESTION, WEAK NERVES, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, &c.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a natural, and therefore a certain cure for all kinds of nervous diseases; because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of those bilious and corrupt humors which not only paralyze and weaken the digestive organs, but are the cause of weak nerves, low spirits, &c. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also a direct purifier of the blood, and therefore not only impart health and cheerfulness to the mind, but also give new life and vigor to the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

DIED.

In this town, on the 7th inst., Edward P., infant son of Edward D. and Susan H. Hall, aged 2 years and 2 months.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. Alfred M. Lastpeyre, aged 46 years.

In Raleigh, on the 4th inst., Theodore Partridge, Esq., Secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. He was ill but an hour or two.

At Terre Haute, Indiana, a few months since, Mr. Israel Williams, formerly a merchant of Fayetteville.

In Hamilton county, Fla., on the 17th May, Mr. Simon Whitehurst, aged 95 years, a native of North Carolina, and a soldier of the Revolution.

In Sampson county, on the 9th inst., Margaret C., infant daughter of Wright and Calista C. Gregory, aged 4 months and 28 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 6—Schr Laura, Davis, Shallotte, N. C., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
7—Brig Tower, Atchison, New Orleans, to *Barry*, Bryant & Co.
8—Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, Norwich, Conn., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
9—Schr Old Zack, *Mildrum*, Cardenas, to G W Davis.
10—Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr (new) James G. King, Wainwright, New York, to W O Jeffreys.
Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, to R W Brown.
11—Brig Wm. L Jones, Kincaid, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co
12—Schr Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G W Davis.
Brig Althevella, Winn, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
Brig E Townsend, Koons, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Brig John Cliffo d, Staples, Boston, to Master.
Schr Victory, Hambleton, Lockwood's Folly, to G W Davis.
Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to Jon Banks.

CLEARED

July 8—Brig Fox, Marston, Boston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Laura, Davis, Shallotte, N C, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Lady Whedbee, Partridge, Norfolk, Va., by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
10—Brig Bell, Williams, New York, by G W Davis.
11—Schr Jonas Smith, Davis, New York, by R W Brown.
12—Schr Fidelia, Chapman, New York, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being about to make a change in business, take this method of informing all indebted to them, that their Bills are ready for them, and unless paid before the first day of August next, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. MYERS & BARNUM.

July 14, 1848. t30j

JUST RECEIVED,

Per brig W. L Jones,

10 bbls and 10 half-bbls Canal Four; 3 bbls Fulton beef; 5 do. mess pork; 500 lbs smoked beef, 2 doz smoked tongues; 3 bbls sugar crackers; super pickled salmon; 19 boxes soda biscuit; 2 bbls Scotch snuff, 8 doz bottles Mrs Miller's and Lorrillard's snuff; tallow, sperm and adamant candles; sardeens, capers and olives; horse raddish, catsup, and mustard; a few cedar churns; all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, by
j14 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per brig Althevalla, from Boston, of J. Underwood's Make, fresh,

2 doz half-gallon gherkin pickles; 1 doz do do pepper do; 2 dooz do mixed do; 1 doz do assorted; 1 doz brandy guages; 1 doz tomatto capsnp; 1 doz welnut do; 2 doz Preston's ext of lemmon; 1 doz fresh lobsters; 50 half boxes sardines; 5 kegs pickles. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN,

BENT'S BOSTON CRACKERS.

12 cans water and butter. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY.

25 bbls Monongahela Whiskey. For sale low by
j14] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH SALMON.

6 dozen hermetrically sealed Salmon. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SEGARS.

20,000 Sugers, Fsculapio, Pantatilla. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED.

25 bartels Rectified Whiskey. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schooner Jonas Smith,

10 harrels mess Pork—City inspection; 5 bags Laguyra coffee; 5 do. Rio do.

On hand: Goshen butter, nails, candles, molasses, sugar, &c. For sale by
j14 E. J. BERNARD.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership which existed at Georgetown, S. C., between the subscriber and F. Mayers, under the name of F. Mayers, was dissolved on the 10th day of April last.

JNO. C. MOORE.

July 1, (14,) 1848—[44-3t

IN STORE.

20 boxes Raisins; 20 half boxes, 20 qrs. boxes, 2 cases Canton Ginger, 2 boxes Lemon Syrup, best quality, 4 baskets Olive Oil, London Porter in Pints, 1 box Citron. For sale by
j13 HOWARD & PEDEN.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will sell at the late residence of John W. Taylor, deceased, in Green county, N. C., on the 10th day of August next, Twenty, four likely negroes, consisting of men, women-boys and girls. Term of sale six months, credit Notes and approved security will be requred of the Purchasers before the title of said property is changed.

Wm. H B. TAYLOR, } *Adm'rs.*
JAMES G. BRIGGS. }

July 14, 1848—[44-4t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at auction at Exchange Corner, on Thursday, July 20th, at 11 o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property:

Lot No. 197, (B.) running from Front to Second Street, with a dwelling and other improvements thereon, and generally known as the Peter Walker Lot.

Part of Lot No. 42, (A.) fronting on Mulberry Street, near the residence of William J. Love, Esq., with a comfortable and commodious dwelling, and the necessary out-houses thereon; all of which are *entirely new.*

House and Lot on Chesnut Street, adjoining the residence of John C. Bowden, Esq., fronting on Chesnut Street 67 feet, and running back 148 feet along the line of a 15 feet Alley. Said Lot contains all the necessary out-houses, with a fine Stable building.

The above property will be sold, on a credit of 90 days, for approved paper payable at Bank, which will be placed on accommodation.

The sale will be positive, and persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property in the mean time. Any information will be given by the subscribers,

P. K. DICKINSON & Co., or
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL, Auct's.

Wilmington, N. C., July 6th, 1848.—[43-tds

The "Commercial" and "Chronicle" will copy till day of sale.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed to receive the list of Taxable property for Wilmington District, will attend to the same on and after Saturday next, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 5 P. M., at the Post Office.

DAN'L DICKSON, J. P.

July 7.—[43-2t.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 7th July, a negro man, named STERLIN, he has light skin, and has a severe wound on the left side of his head; he is supposed to be about Wilmington; the above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement.

DANIEL S. SANDERS.

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

FOR SALE.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, July 10, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

From the Raleigh Standard.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

In the State of Maine "every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established for the term of three months next preceding any election, shall be an elector for Governor, *Senators* and Representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established"

In the State of Massachusetts "every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and Representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any State or County tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district in the Commonwealth; and also every citizen, who shall be by law exempt from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above-mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, *Senators*, and Representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such election."

In New Hampshire "every male inhabitant of each town, and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns or parishes, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for *Senators* of the county or district whereof he is a member."

In Vermont there is a House of Representatives, chosen "by the freemen of the State," and a Council of twelve, answering to our Senate, chosen also "by the freemen." "And each freeman shall give in twelve votes, for twelve Councellors, in the same manner; and the twelve highest in nomination shall serve for the ensuing year as Counsellors."

In Rhode Island "every male citizen of the United States," holding "real estate in town or city" of the value of $134, is entitled to vote for "*all civil officers;*" and "every male *native* citizen" who shall have paid his taxes and performed military duty, is also entitled to vote for "*all civil officers.*"

In Connecticut "every white male citizen of the United States," who has gained a settlement in the State, and has a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars—or performed military duty—or paid his State tax, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, "*be an elector.*" It is also provided, by the Constitution of Connecticut, that "laws shall be made to support the privilege of *free suffrage.*"

In New York "every male citizen of the age of twenty-one," who has been an inhabitant for one year, and paid his tax on real or personal property—or who has performed military duty—or who has been a citizen three years, and been assessed to labor on the public highways, and shall have done so, or paid an equivalent therefor, "shall be entitled to vote for *all* officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people."

In New Jersey "every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote for five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for *all* officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people."

In Pennsylvania "in elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, *shall enjoy the right of an elector.*"

In Delaware "every free white male citizen" of twenty-two years of age and upwards, who has resided in the State one year before the election, and paid a county tax, assessed six months before the election, *shall enjoy the right of an elector.*"

In Maryland "every free white male citizen" who has obtained a residence of twelve months, "shall have a right of suffrage," and "shall vote by ballot" for "Delegates to the General Assembly, *elector of the Senate*, and Sheriffs."

In Virginia "every white male citizen" of twenty-one years of age and upwards, who possesses a landed estate of $25 in value—or as tenant in common to the value of $25—or who has land in expectancy, remainder, &c., to the value of $50—or who has a leasehold estate for five years of the annual value or rent of $20—or who has been a housekeeper and head of a family, where he offers to vote, for twelve months, and who shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the State, and paid the same, *shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly* in the county, city, town, or borough respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeeper and head of a family shall live."

In North Carolina "all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and *possessed of a freehold* within the same district of *fifty acres of land* for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate."

In South Carolina "every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and who hath a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, of which he hath been legally seized and possessed, at least six months before such election; or, not having such freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote, six months before the said election, shall have a right to vote for a member or members, *to serve in either branch of the Legislature*, for the election district in which he holds such property, or is so resident."

In Georgia "the electors of *members of the General Assembly* shall be citizens and inhabitants of the State, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county."

In Kentucky "every free male citizen" twenty-one years of age, and who has resided in the State two years, or one year in the district where he offers to vote, "shall enjoy the right of an elector" for Representatives; and "one Senator for each district shall be elected *by those qualified to vote for Representatives therein.*"

In Tennessee "every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for *members of the General Assembly*, and other civil officers, for the county or district in which he resides."

In Ohio "in *all* elections, all white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with, a State or county tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

In Indiana all "white male citizens" of twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State twelve months, shall be allowed to vote for Representatives; and voters for Representatives vote also for *Senators* for three years.

In Louisiana "every white male citizen" of twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the county where he offers to vote, and who shall have paid a State tax, "shall enjoy the rights of an elector." Senators and Representatives are chosen by the same persons; but a Senator must be twenty-seven years of age—must have resided in the State four years, and must hold landed property of the value of $1,000.

In Mississippi "every free white male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector" Both Houses are chosen by the "qualified electors."

In Illinois "in *all* elections, all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector."

In Alabama "every white male person, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector" Both Houses are chosen by the "qualified electors."

In Missouri "every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided in the State one year before an election, the last three months whereof shall have been in the county or district in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector of *all* elective offices."

In Michigan "in *all* elections, every free white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State six months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election"

In Arkansas "every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have been a citizen of the State six months, shall be deemed a qualified elector, and entitled to vote in the county or district where he actually resides, for *each* and *every* office made elective under this State or the United States."

The Constitutions of New York and Louisiana have been amended, since the date of the book from which we quote; but in both these States, as we have been informed, equal suffrage has been established and secured. We have not been able to obtain the Constitutions of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin; but we have no doubt, from the known Democratic character and habits of the people of those States, that free and equal suffrage prevails also in all of them.

Here, then, we find that in every State in this confederacy, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, no distinction exists between the voters for the Senate and the Commons. Even in "Algerine" Rhode Island—a State so celebrated for its aristocracy and its Federal notions—"every male native citizen" who has paid his taxes and performed military duty, is entitled to vote for "*all* civil offices." Indeed, this great principle, that no distinction ought to be created among citizens in exercising the right of suffrage, runs through the Constitutions of all the States; and while, as in Connecticut and Virginia, it is required of a citizen, before he can vote, that he shall have real estate where the vote is claimed, but where he does not reside, or that, in default of military duty or State taxes, he shall own a freehold estate of *a certain yearly value*, yet when the right to vote is thus established, it holds good, not in the Senatorial branch merely, but in both branches of the General Assembly.

The broad ground assumed by the advocates of the freehold qualification, is, if we understand it correctly, that the lands of the State are entitled to a peculiar degree of protection, and ought therefore to be represented in the Senate This is the principle. Now let us see how it is carried out. In this State there are about thirty-two millions of acres of land, and between thirty and forty thousand freehold voters. The full vote of the State is about eighty thousand; and as the freehold votes are by no means equal in number to the non-freehold votes, it may safely be assumed that forty thousand is a large estimate. Every man who owns fifty acres of land is entitled to vote in the Senate, but no matter how much land he may own, he can give but one vote. Multiply 40,000 by 50, and what is the result? The result is, that out of the thirty-two millions of acres of land in the State, BUT TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES ARE ACTUALLY REPRESENTED! We call upon "one of the people" and his Whig backers, to carry out their principle—to let the lands be represented, as they say they ought to be—to give to a man who may happen to own one hundred acres two votes, and to one who owns five hundred acres, ten votes in the Senate! Do they suppose the people would endure *that?* And yet this is the very principle for which they contend, though they dare not come forward with a proposition to give it full effect. It will be equally useless and absurd for these enemies of popular rights to reply, that all the lands are represented, because A, who owns ten thousand acres, is heard in the Senate for all his lands, as well as B, who owns fifty acres. This is not so. A gives one vote, and B gives another; and therefore A, with his ten thousand acres to enforce his claims on the attention of his Senator, has no more right to dictate to or instruct that Senator than B has, with his fifty acres But it would be far otherwise, we admit, if the principle were carried out; for then A, with his ten thousand acres of land, would be entitled to two hundred votes, and he might well say to his Senator, that if he did not carry out *his* wishes and represent *his* views, at the next election he would throw him out of office.

The proposition of Col. Reid, so to amend the Constitution as to permit the qualified voters for the House of Commons to vote also for members of the Senate, is objected to upon the ground, that the non-freeholders would procure the enactment of laws calculated to operate injuriously upon the landed interest. We have already, in former numbers of this paper, replied to this objection; and we shall not go into the arguments again. This objection, when fairly examined, is worth nothing—it falls to the ground, like all the assertions and misrepresentations of "One of the People." But suppose it *possible* that the non-freeholders would, if they had the power, oppress the freeholders—is there no room for *suppositions* on the other side? As the Constitution now stands, the freeholders *have all the power* in the Senate, and they have a voice in the selection of the Commons. Suppose the freeholders were to say to the candidates for the Commons in the various counties, you must pledge yourselves to do certain things for our benefit, or we will vote against you and use our influence to defeat you—would they not thereby, holding as they do all power in the Senate, ACQUIRE ALSO THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE COMMONS? And what then would become of the other interests of the State—the merchants, the mechanics, the laborers, and non-freeholders generally? We have no fears, however, of any such policy on the part of the freeholders of the State—we only give one *supposition* as an off-set to another.

To hear this "One of the People" talk, (who, by the way, as we *suppose*, has precious little interest in the soil of the State,) and to listen to the Editor of the Register, who denounces this proposition to amend the Constitution as "clap-trap and humbug," and who publishes communications in which not only the sincerity but the patriotism of Col. Reid is impeached, one not accustomed to the *airs*, and subterfuges, and false arguments of the Federal leaders of the State, would come to the conclusion that some monstrous innovation had been proposed by the Democrats, and that our fundamental charter was in imminent danger of being broken up and destroyed. But we know these men, and thank God! the honest people of the State are beginning to find out who and what they are. Col. Reid comes forward with a proposition to elevate, not to drag down, the free white man of the State; he presents his arguments courteously and respectfully, but firmly and boldly, in favor of his proposition; he is sustained by the voices of thousands, and fortified by a character for honor and sincerity on which the first breath of detraction or slander has never settled;—and how has he been met?—By vituperation and abuse! He has been denounced as a "fanatic and leveller"—he has been charged with appealing, for the purpose of getting votes, to the "vilest passions of the vile"—and the proposition *to establish equality in political rights among free white men*, has been held up as the first step towards "Agrarianism" and the cutting loose of all the bands by which property is secured and society is held together!

We have no fears for the great principle of equal suffrage. It will work its way, silently but surely, in the minds of the people; and it will triumph in this State, as it has already done in all the other States of the Confederacy, as certainly as that the sun will rise tomorrow. If rejected by the next Legislature, it will be pressed upon the next; and it will be advocated, year by year, with an earnestness and ardor proportioned to the manner and the number of its defeats in the legislative halls.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again"

Let the enemies of the people remember that; and let them, if it be not too late, draw lessons of common sense and discretion from the history of the past.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th June, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[43-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Artis Clarye	Jones C P
Allen Isabella	Jones Mary Ann
Arnold Alfred	Keith E A
Bullard George W	Knight James
Brinn Jas	Kennedy B A
Brinn Jas W	Kennedy Elcey
Bell Sarah R 3	Kenneday Wm J
Blanks Elizabeth J	Lain Nathan
Burtt David	Larrington David
Berry W F	Livingston Diana
Benton Maran	Larkins Wm
Branson Mary	Lee, Jud-on & Lee
Barrett & McCain	Lewis Simon
Brinson Aaron	Mitchell Eliza 2
Budare G W	Mahoney James 2
Bartholic Dan'l B	Martin James
Bryan Berrian	Moore M D
Burnett John	Manon Clan
Bessly Mitchell	Maxwell David
Bear Abrahain	Morse C C
Bailey Wm	Miller Jacob F
Brinkley Jas w	Mays John
Blecker J C	Myers Louis B
Brister James C	McCrevy Mary Jane
Burney Robt S	McArn Hugh
Brock Curtis W	McMillan Peter
Burroughs, sen'r, Jas	McCullough Josephus
Brothers John	Niemeijer Ernst
Borgat Marietta	Pettaway James
Blackman Fred	Prudy Harriet W
Becton Fred	Philips T T
Conklin Thomas 2	Purnell R T
Cowan Rhoda	Phoenhis George J
Canon Sarah J	Page Sarah M
Crandle Erastus B	Pridgen Dalcida
Cruse Mary	Pickett Mary E
Curtis Joseph W	Pfeiffer mr
Chadwick Ezekiel	Parker Robert
Crowell Allen	Peterson Lewis
Cassanti Peter	Prosher Antonio
Cunningham Anna M	Roulk W A
Cowan & McIlhenny	Rue Edward
Duguid Wm H	Roberts J O & Co
DeCin R L	Roberts James E
Dunce Wm	Rolle Richard
Dowel mr	Rowe Wm L
Deems Chas T	Reimels Eilert
Davis Wm E	Reed Martha M
Eagles R W	Riley S J
Emerson John	Sloan Robert N 2
Edmundson w	Sellars Ann
Emery Caleb	Sellers Brient
Eaveans Thos S	Sellers Thomas L
Frost Augustus T	Snyder John w
Field Thos H	Stanly mrs
Foy Mary	Shemmell Poindexter
Fuller C H	Samson F
Goodman Sam'l M 2	Spicer Martha
Gautier W H 3	Sikes Theodore M
Gunn Kinchen 2	Shipper Ellen
Gard Wm B 2	Sholar Sarah
Gornto David R	Sholar Mary J
Grist J	Smith Jno 2 (cooper)
Green Jos	Smith John
Gianople John F	Smith Michael 2
Gerdes Henry	Smith Louisa
Grant Edmund H	Smith Thomas
Gill Rowlet J	Teboe Adam
Graber H	Thees John H
Gordon Mary	Tally Olin P
Gibbs R W	Talcott Andrew
Howell Thos 2	Taylor & Brother, G
Howell Wm	Taylor Edward
Hall John 2	Taylor Edward w
Hill Sarah J	Ulters Wm R
Holland James	Vangilder Richard
Hett Mary J	Varnon Rowland
Holt James C	Vernon Alfred M
Harvy Elizabeth J	Vaught Wm
How Mary	Williams Elizabeth A
Haughton Thos G	Williams George
Hardison Ann	Wood miss Joseph C
Henck George D	Walker Wm A
Hannum L T	Walker Lucy
Hill Benjamin	Watters Wm H
Hawes Ann E	Wheeler Frank A
Harris Wm D	Winslow John
Harris Benjamin	Waddle Joseph
Hartson Harriet C	Watson Eliza
Hankins Milton	Yorke L S
Ivey Steward P	Yates T H
Johnson John	

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

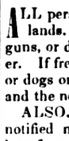
ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.

Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON

October 22, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Schr. L. P. Smith.

A BEAUTIFUL article of Infants' Caps for Summer. Childrens' Coburg Hats; Boys Pedal Caps; and a few Ladies' Riding Caps, a new pattern. Also a full assortment of Gents Summer Hats. For sale on the most reasonable terms. MYERS & BARNUM.

WINDOW GLASS.

50 Boxes, assorted sizes, 8x10, 10x12, 12x15, 14 x 10. Just received and for sale low at the old stand Drug Store.

PAINT BRUSHES.

15 doz. of the finest quality, assorted sizes, at lower prices than the common BRUSHES usually offered for sale. Varnish brushes, Blenders, and Grainers.

DAILY EXPECTED,

150 Kegs White Lead, pure extra and No. 1. ALSO, a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c.

Orders from Physicians and country merchants promptly attended to.

May 17, 1848.—[36] WM. SHAW.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood:* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.* **Spitting Blood.**

New-York, *April* 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-s'.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues

James Cummings, Esq. one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August* 13, 1847

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the best and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood in the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the body is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Those ladies who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females.* &c. &c., and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the compliments bestowed upon the word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M D

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N. O; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

June 23, 1848—[41-1y

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,

and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

COFFEE—40 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 bags prime Laguira Coffee; just received and for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just received per schr. Tioga from New York, 20 quintals Codfish; Mackerel by the bbl; Salmon by the barrel; 50 boxes Herrings; 10 bbls Saline Salt. For sale by

j7 HOWARD & PEDEN.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

now opened under the superintendance of

ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *symptom of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only A SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,

Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Christie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HONG, jr, corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad. till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash.*

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 21, 1848

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

SOAP.

50 boxes Colgates soap. For sale by

j2 HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR.